



## European Intelligence.

France.

PARIS, May 26.

### EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY:

ARMY OF ITALY

Official Report of the operations of the Army of Italy, addressed to the Executive Directory by the commander in chief Moreau, and the General of division, Emmanuel Grouchy, chief of the Staff ad interim. (Without date.)

The army of Italy, placed between Po, and the Teno, its right at Alexandria and its left at Valence, in possession of Caffel and Verus, by strong detachments, was in a state to make the enemy repent any attempt to pass the Po and the Teno. Accordingly on the 11th of May, after having made disposition in different points, he gained a passage over the Po; but the skillful and vigorous arrangements of adjutant general Garan, who commanded the left wing of the division of general Grenier, succeeded in defeating the design of the Austrians. All those who passed on the right bank were either killed or taken prisoners. A single battalion, commanded by Dupellin, chief of battalion, made 500 Austrians lay down their arms. On the 12th in the morning, a body of 7000 Ruffians crossed the Po at Balingiana, with confidence, and directed their chief attack on Pecetto. General Moreau had foreseen the attack, and had, therefore, disposed the division of Grenier in a manner proper to receive them, which he did with intrepidity. His division, however, maintained its ground with difficulty, when the arrival of fresh troops, and the ailing and distinguished courage of the chief of brigade Galdame, who commanded them, began to repulse the enemy. At the same instant the division of Victor, which the commander in chief ordered to advance with all possible haste, having appeared on the heights of Pecetto, the Ruffians were attacked both on their left flank & in front. The action was long and desperate, a country house, situated in the centre of the attack, was taken and retaken several times. At length the enemy gave way on all sides, the village of Balingiana was carried, and the Ruffians were driven into the river, and upwards of two thousand of them drowned. Their commander, General Schoborff, was killed, from 7 to 800 prisoners, 3 pieces of cannon, a quantity of ammunition, a standard, a number of covered wagons, and the baggage of the enemy, are the proofs of the constant valour of our troops. The artillery was fired in the most effective manner. General Queffnel, having been wounded in the arm, was replaced by the Piedmontese General Colli, who, as well on the occasion as since he has been with the army, has given repeated proofs of talents and intrepidity. Several officers of the staff were obliged to quit the field of battle, and among others was the aide-de-camp, Capt. Fangerouze, who had a leg shattered by a pistol, a wound in his head, and his horse killed under him. Our loss amounts to 300 men killed or wounded.

The commander in chief promoted to the rank of General of brigade, on the field of battle, the chief of brigade Galdame, and the adjutant general Garan. He also appointed the aide-de-camp Fier, and Fangerouze, chiefs of quadrions.

9th Prairial, May 28.

There is at this moment circulated a piece of news, which if it be confirmed, will be of the greatest importance, and will have a great influence on the destiny of Europe. It is affected, upon the authority of letters from Amsterdam, dated the 2d Prairial, May 21, that Russia has declared war against Prussia. It is at least certain, that Russia has spoken to Prussia in a tone of menace like becoming; and that Prussia in its turn, has assumed a tone firm and energetic. The Prussian minister has declared at Petersburg, that he was firmly resolved not to enter into the coalition against France. It is added that the same declaration has been made at the court of Vienna—(Surveillance.)

The king of Prussia has granted a passage through his territory for 6000 horses, purchased for us.

A rupture between Russia and Prussia becomes every day more probable, and would necessarily bring on an alliance between France and Prussia.

England.

LONDON, June 7.

His Prussian majesty is now on his way from Berlin to Caffel, where he will review the Hessian army.

A commission of military inquiry has been appointed by the Archduke Charles, to enquire into the conduct of the French plenipotentiaries. General Spork is to be president of it; and it is to consist of two colonels, two majors, and two auditors. It is to hold its sittings at Villengen in Suabia.

The Gazette Extraordinaire published yesterday morning, contains detailed ac-

counts of the advantages obtained by the Austrians in the Engadine. The French have evacuated the Canton of Apenzel. The Austrians entered St. Gall on the 20th ult, and gen. Belliard is at Chiavenna. The French had lost 4000 prisoners and 30 pieces of cannon.

Paris papers to the 11th of June inclusive have been received in town. They contain two letters from general Maffena to the French directory, dated the 24 and 25th ultimo, by the 1st of which it appears, that the Austrians were repelled in an attempt to cross the Rhine with a small body of troops, on the 23d ult, near Coblenz, (in the Canton of Zurich,) and Klingnau, with the loss of 300 prisoners, and several drowned in attempting to pass the Rhine. —In the confederate general Maffena states, "that the Austrians having collected a force on the left bank of the Thur (he does not state how all the country between the Rhine and the Thur came into the possession of the Austrian troops, and where they now remain) he had thought it necessary, to attack them, and had driven them back to the right bank of that river. In this action the Austrians are said to have lost 3,500 prisoners among whom are col. Baco and capt. Prince of Hohenlohe, besides one Islandand, two pieces of cannon, and 2000 killed and wounded. The French had 400 killed and wounded."

An article from Strasburg of the 27th ult, three days of Maffena's action, mentions, "that the Austrians were in possession of Winterthur, on the right bank of the Thur, and that the Swiss convention, after naming a committee of seven persons who, together with the executive directory, were to exercise all the authority of the State had defected itself." The directory, &c, had retired from Lucerne to Aarau.

We must wait for further advices before we can appreciate the true result of these different operations, but there seems no doubt that something very important has happened, to have induced the Neustadt convention to have defected itself. Very fortunate consequences are argued from this proceeding.

Italy.

NICE, May 17.

In pursuance of the invitation the central administration of the municipal administration of the Canton of Nice announced this day, by sound of trumpet the following intelligence:

1. The army of Naples, in conjunction with that of Moreau, has completely routed the enemy at Alexandria, driven him from Novaria, Verceil, and La Lumelina, and is still in pursuit of him. This intelligence is official.

Note of the Editors of La Clef du Cabinet. "We cannot avoid observing, that we cannot consider this news as official, because the government still continues silent on the subject."

Helvetic Republic.

LAUSANNE, May 21.

Letters of yesterday confirm the advantages obtained by the French army in Italy. One of them is thus expressed: "I have just arrived from Chambery, and I can certainly confirm to you that the French armies are at Milan. Thirteen thousand Austrians have lost their lives in attempting the assault of the fort."

## American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

The following important information has been sent from the office of the secretary of state, to the several sea ports, throughout the United States. It is headed by the late proclamation of the president of the United States, which we published some time since.

Extract of a letter from Robert Liffon, esq. minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, to the United States, dated New-York, July 12, 1799, to his excellency vice admiral Sir Hyde Parker.

"I have just learnt with concern, by a letter from brigadier gen. Maitland, dated at sea (lat. 35, N. long. 68 W.) the second of this month, that there has been a misunderstanding on the subject of the time fixed for renewing the commercial intercourse between the United States and St. Domingo.

"In the agreement entered into by gen. Maitland and myself with the American minister, it was clearly understood by all parties and fixed, that the stipulated port in the island, should be open on a certain day for the reception of the merchant vessels of Great Britain and the United States; nor that the ports of America and Jamaica, should be open on a certain day. In consequence of this understanding, and the subsequent arrangements between gen. Maitland and the American consul general in St. Domingo, the president has by a proclamation dated the 26th of June, informed the inhabitants of the country, that it shall be lawful for vessels which have departed or may depart from the United

States, to enter the ports of Cape Francois and Port au Prince, on or after the 11th day of August next.

Dr. Stevens, it seems, now conceives the meaning of the agreement to have been that vessels would not clear out from the American States before the 11th of August; and gen. Maitland informs me that you have given orders to your cruisers accordingly.

"It is impossible, however, considering the time that has elapsed, and the extent of the territory of the United States, that the president should now make any alteration in the measures adopted (were it delirious that it should be so) indeed my vessels have already sailed, and are daily falling from the different American ports, with a view to be ready to enter Cape Francois and Port au Prince on the day appointed."

"I take the first opportunity of mentioning this embarrassing circumstance, regretting that it was not in my power to give you the information sooner, and it remains that I should entreat you to be pleased without loss of time, to take such measures, in concert with Dr. Stevens and his majesty's lieutenant governor of Jamaica, as may be calculated to effect the opening of the ports in question, with the least possible delay; and I trust that you will, at the same time have the goodness to give such orders to your cruisers as will entice to the American vessels, which have thus left, their ports without any view of a fraudulent commerce, and by the express permission of their government, every necessary attention and good treatment."

I Timothy Pickering, secretary for the department of state of the United States of America, hereby certify, that the foregoing proclamation is a true copy of the original remaining in my office, and that the foregoing extract is faithfully copied from an original letter to Sir Hyde Parker, sent to me under a flying seal, by Mr. Liffon, for my information. Given under my hand and official seal, at Philadelphia, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1799.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

July 30.

We were yesterday evening favoured with the perusal of a letter from the Savannah, dated July 9th, 1799 from an authority which we cannot question, from which the following extract is a transcript:

"The 6th of this month, a felucca arrived from Cadiz in 40 days—informing us, that the Spanish and French squadrons have formed a junction in the Mediterranean. By the same advices we also learn, that the English squadrons under Jarvis and Nelson had likewise joined. The Spanish and French fleets amounts to upwards of 40 sail of the line. The English about 30."

The above intelligence upon the authenticity of which we are perfectly satisfied, is the latest of any creditable kind which has been received; the date at Cadiz the 26th or 27th of May, and it sets aside all rumours of an action—the dismantling of squadrons, and the various accounts of the different squadrons going into Carthagena and Toulon.

Extract from a Telegraphic dispatch from Paris to Strasburg.

May 10, 5 o'clock A. M.

The corps of the army under general Hatry, in Italy, has defeated the enemy, taken 2,500 men, killed 1000, and wounded 4000.

A true copy.  
(Signed) CHAPPE.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of repectability in Dublin, to his friend in this city, dated May 25.

"We have just received the joy-giving news, that Moreau and Maffena, have given to the Austrians and Ruffian butchers a most bloody and decisive defeat.—Moreau writes that at the first charge, the Freemen had 2000 slain on their bayonets, and that the carnage became so horrible, that humanity compelled the officers to stop it.

"The Brett, Ferrol and Cadiz fleets, have certainly joined. We believe also, on strong authority, that they have taken ten sail of the line from Lord St. Vincent—chased the rest (that is four) of his fleet to Gibraltar, and are proceeding up the Mediterranean to pay their respects to Nelson and the Russians—afterwards they go, God knows where—perhaps to Eritrea!"

Lexington, August 22.

By a gentleman from the North-West of the Ohio, we are informed that the frontiers of that country are under strong apprehensions from the Indians, especially those on Mad River, several of which have moved, and others are preparing blockhouses.

A Cincinnati paper of the 13th instant, states, that there is no danger to be apprehended of an Indian war, as an ex-

press from Fort Wayne brings information that the Indians are amicably disposed towards us."

Two gentlemen who arrived in town last night, inform us that on the night of the 10th inst, two men were murdered on Zane's road, about thirteen miles on this side Mifflington: they were both shot and stabbed, and one of them tomahawked.

The editor of the Aurora was arrested on the 30th July, upon a warrant from Judge Peters, and on behalf of the administration, for publishing in the Aurora of the 24th certain matters alleged to be defamatory or untrue, concerning the administration.

A course of Chemical Lectures will commence on Saturday next at the Transylvania University, precisely at 3 o'clock P. M.

## THE NEW CONSTITUTION

For sale at this office, and the office of the

Guardian of Freedom, Frankfort.

## A QUARTERLY MEETING

OF THE ST. ANDREW SOCIETY will be held at

on Saturday the 31st inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

The attendance of every member is particularly requested.

By order of the Vice President,

W. Mackbean, Sec.

August, 21st, 1799.

Robert Russel.

August, 1799.

1. This is to forewarn no person or persons from trading for a bond given by me to a certain Spencer Griffin, of Lincoln county, and state of Kentucky, for two hundred pounds in bonds, which bond was given the 20th day of April, 1799; and which bond I have paid, and will not pay it again, without compelled by law. Given under my hand, this 19th day of August, 1799.

2. Michael Horine.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living

on the head waters of Steer, in Clarke county, about a mile from the head of the stream, which is about 40 rods high, a flat in the forehand, high banked feet and a part of his legs white, brandy on the ear shoulder and buttock \$, four years old; appraised to 15.

John M'Williams.

May 1799.

WILL be opened by Chs. V. LORUMER, in Maj. Morrison's house, High street, on the 19th inst.

## A DANCING SCHOOL,

at the reasonable rate of four dollars per quarter, one half part in advance, and the remainder at the expiration of the quarter.

Lexington, August 12th, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

## American Intelligence.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, July 24.

The able Sicyes has been chosen a director, vice Rewell, and Jean Debrue, president of the council of five hundred.

July 25.

A letter from Spain, dated the 17th April, says that letters of service had been recently given to some of their best officers, that several corps of troops had been ordered to march towards Valencia, and Alicante—and a great number of transports directed to be in readiness; whence it was conjectured that the capture of Minorca was the object in contemplation.

## Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

From a number of concurrent accounts it appears that the French fleet has entered Toulon, and the Spanish Cartagena; after the latter had received very great injury from treas of weather.

August 2.

A letter from Kingston, dated the 8th inst, received by the Montezuma, says—

"Accounts are just received from Jersey, informing that a desperate battle has been fought between the armies of Toussaint and Rigaud, in which Rigaud was defeated, with great slaughter, and himself wounded."

Other accounts from Hispaniola state, that Rigaud occupied Gonavas and Petit Trou. At the latter place, all the whites are said to have been massacred.

Rigaud's party, (the negroes) are designated "abolitionists," that of Rigaud, (the mulattoes) "republicans." The latter have exercised the most unheard of cruelties upon such of their enemies as have fallen into their hands.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated yesterday.

Notwithstanding the weather continues excessively warm, we have had only one case of the yellow fever this day. The alarm is very generally subsiding, and great hopes are entertained, that the disease is arrested.

vessel; and it shall not be lawful to grant any permit, or to unlade any goods wares or merchandise, whatever, from such ship or vessel, until the said tonnage duty is first paid: And the register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the officers of the customs to such ship or vessel at her departure from the port or place from whence she may have arrived (Mediterranean ports excepted) shall previous to such entry, be produced to the collector with whom such entry is to be made, and shall remain in his office; and on the clearance of such ship or vessel, the register and other documents shall be returned to the master or owner of such ship or vessel.

*Sec. 64. And be it further enacted, That to ascertain the tonnage of any ship or vessel, the surveyor or such other person as shall be appointed by the collector of the district to measure the same, shall, if the said ship or vessel be double decked, take the length thereof from the fore part of the main stem, to the after part of the stern post, above the upper deck, the breadth thereof at the broadest part above the main wales, half of which breadth shall be accounted the depth of such vessel, and shall then deduct from the length, three fifths, of the breadth, multiply the remainder by the breadth, and the product by the depth, and shall divide this last product by ninety-five, the quotient whereof shall be deemed the true contents or tonnage of such ship or vessel. And if such ship or vessel be single decked, the said surveyor or other person, shall take the length and breadth as above directed, in respect to a double decked ship or vessel, shall deduct from the said length three fifths of the breadth, and taking the depth from the under side of the deck plank to the ceiling in the hold, shall multiply and divide, as aforesaid, and the quotient shall be deemed the tonnage of such ship or vessel.*

*Sec. 65. And be it further enacted, That where any bond for the payment of duties shall not be satisfied on the day it may become due, the collector shall, forthwith and without delay cause a prosecution to be commenced for the recovery of the money thereon by action or suit at law, in the proper court having cognizance thereof, and in all cases of insolvency, or where any estate in the hands of the executors, administrators or assignees, shall be insufficient to pay all the debts due from the deceased, the debt, or debts due to the United States, on any such bond or bonds, shall be first satisfied; and any executor, administrator or assignees, or other person, who shall pay any debt due by the person or estate from whom, or for which they are acting, previous to the debt or debts, due to the United States from such person or estate being first duly satisfied and paid, shall become answerable in their own person and estate, for the debt or debts so due to the United States, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid: and actions or suits at law may be commenced against them for the recovery of the said debt or debts, or so much thereof as may remain due and unpaid, in the proper court having cognizance thereof:*

Tonnage  
duties to be  
paid on ma-  
king entry,  
&c.

Certain  
ships' papers  
to be lodged  
with the col-  
lector with  
the king entry.

Mode of as-  
certaining  
the tonnage  
of vessels.

Bonds for  
duties to be  
put in suit  
immediate-  
ly after they  
become due,

Such bonds  
entitled to  
a priority of  
satisfaction  
in case of in-  
solvency,

in the office of a collector, shall not be invoiced according to the actual cost thereof at the place of exportation, with design to evade the duties thereupon, or any part thereof, all such fraudulent goods, wares or merchandize, or the value thereof, to be recovered of the person making entry, shall be forfeited; and in every case in which the said collector shall suspect that any such goods, wares or merchandise are not invoiced at a sum equal to that for which they have usually been sold in the place or country from whence they were imported, it shall be the duty of such collector to take the said goods, wares or merchandise into his possession, and retain the same with due and reasonable care, at the risk and expence of the owner or owners, consignee or <sup>Goods entered with a</sup> <sup>Invoice to be forfeited.</sup> <sup>In case of</sup> <sup>suspicion</sup> <sup>thereof the</sup> <sup>goods shall be taken in</sup> <sup>to possession</sup> <sup>by the collector, and</sup> <sup>proceedings</sup> <sup>thereupon.</sup> <sup>consignees thereof, until their value at the time and place of importation, shall be ascertained by two reputable merchants, to be chosen and appointed as in the case of damaged goods, or goods not accompanied with an invoice, and until the duties arising, according to such valuation, shall be first paid or secured to be paid, as required by this act in other cases of importation: *Provided*, That in case of a prosecution for the forfeiture aforesaid, such appraisement shall not be construed to exclude other proof upon the trial, of the actual and real cost of the said goods at the place of exportation.</sup>

Sec. 67. *And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the collector, naval officer, or other officer of the customs, after entry made of any goods, wares or merchandise on suspicion of fraud, to open and examine, in the presence of two or more reputable merchants, any package or packages thereof, and if upon examination they shall be found to agree with the entries, the officer making such seizure and examination, shall cause the same to be re-packed and delivered to the owner or claimant forthwith; and the expence of such examination shall be paid by the said collector or other officer, and allowed in the settlement of their accounts; but if any of the packages so examined, shall be found to differ in their contents from the entry, then the goods, wares or merchandise contained in such package or packages shall be forfeited: *Provided*, That the said forfeiture shall not be incurred if it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer of the district where the same shall happen, if there be a naval officer, and if there be no naval officer, to the satisfaction of the said collector, or of the court in which a prosecution for the forfeiture shall be had, that such difference proceeded from accident or mistake, and not from an intention to defraud the revenue.*

Sec. 68. *And be it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, or other person specially appointed search <sup>They may</sup> <sup>by either of them for that purpose, shall have full power and</sup> <sup>peected places for</sup> <sup>goods.</sup> authority to enter any ship or vessel in which they shall have reason to suspect any goods, wares or merchandise subject to duty, are concealed, and therein to search for, seize and secure any such goods, wares or merchandise; and if they shall have cause to suspect a concealment thereof in any particular dwel-*

ling-house, store, building or other place, they or either of them shall, upon proper application on oath, to any justice of the peace, be entitled to a warrant to enter such house, store or other place (in the day time only) and there to search for such goods; and if any shall be found, to seize and secure the same for trial; and all such goods wares and merchandise on which the duties shall not have been paid, or secured to be paid, shall be forfeited.

**Collector to have the custody of goods seized.** Sec. 69. *And be it further enacted, That all goods, wares or merchandise, which shall be seized by virtue of this act, shall be put into, and remain in the custody of the collector, or such other person as he shall appoint for that purpose, until such proceedings shall be had as by this act are required to ascertain whether the same have been forfeited or not; and if it shall be adjudged that they are not forfeited, they shall be forthwith restored to the owner or owners, claimant or claimants thereof; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares or merchandise so concealed or purchased.*

**Penalty on buying or concealing goods liable to seizure.**

**Officers of the customs may make seizure out of their districts.**

**They may plead the general issue.**

**Double costs**

**Onus probandi to lie upon the claimant.**

**Penalty on resisting officers of the customs.**

*Sec. 70. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the several officers of the customs, to make seizure of and secure any ship or vessel, goods, wares or merchandise which shall be liable to seizure by virtue of this or any other act of the United States, respecting the revenue, which is now or may hereafter be enacted, as well without as within their respective districts.*

*Sec. 71. And be it further enacted, That if any officer or other person, executing, or aiding or assisting in the seizure of goods, shall be sued or molested for any thing done in virtue of the powers given by this act, or by virtue of a warrant granted by any judge or justice, pursuant to law, such officer or other person may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if in such suit the plaintiff is nonsuited, or judgment pass against him, the defendant shall recover double costs; and in actions, suits or informations to be brought where any seizure shall be made pursuant to this act, if the property be claimed by any person, in every such case the *onus probandi* shall be upon such claimant. And if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent or impede any officer of the customs or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such person so offending, shall, for every such offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars. And if any master or other person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel coming into, or arriving at any port or place within the United States, shall obstruct or hinder, or shall be the cause or means of any obstruction or hindrance with such an intent, to any officer of the customs or revenue, in going on board such ship or vessel, for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the revenue laws of the United*

Date of vessels entry.	To whom configned as per permit.	Marks.	Numbers.	Casks or packages.	Contents and quality, as marked by the inspecto[r] of the revenue.	Gauge.	Wantage.	What casks empty, or taken to fill up others.

District of  
Port of

C. D. Gauger.

And the form of the return to be made by the measurers respectively, shall be as follows :

Form of  
measurer's  
return.

Return of the (here insert salt or coal as the case may be) measured from on board the (here insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the port or place from which arrived.)

Date of vessels entry.	To whom configned per permit.	Number of bushels in words at length.	Quality whether salt or coal.	Average weight of salt per bushel.

District of  
Port of

E. F. Measurer.

And the said returns shall be made by the weighers, gaugers and measurers in books to be prepared by them for that purpose, and kept in the custom houses.

Tables of  
fees and du-  
ties to be  
fixed up.

Sec. 73. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, shall cause to be affixed, and constantly kept in some public and conspicuous place of his office, a fair table of the rates of fees and duties demandable by law, and shall give a receipt for the fees he shall receive, specifying